NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JUNE IN 1852.

less among the mountains for want of access to sikets can then be made to drive the wheels of connecrable factories, and to give life and activity wa region now barren and almost uninhabited.

Confedence and whom being

ifter meeting the expenses of the late war and Austria, it is plain that a country like Piednet can hardly undertake a work of such magande on its own resources alone; but in the prest general abundance of money the funds fran enterprise so insportant, not only to Italy, jet to Switzerland and France. At any rate, whether the Piedmontese Government immedistely undertake the execution of this great design. or not, it is certain that it cannot very long be postponed. Its necessity must soon cause the

"J. S. P."

It would be degrading the press to apply It would be degrading the press to apply this Mr. Pike now the epithets his c-lumnies against, as falshood upon, such men as Fillmore and Webster deere. We may say, in brief, every garment he has as serned by lakehood. His bread is won by untiring the sort for him, he would starve and freeze, or go nice as the beasts go. We have never before known, as four experience of the Public Press, such a writer his our experience of the Public Press, such a writer his publication even in the lowest sewers of circulate. No Bantline would disown him. [N. Y. Exaress.] Mr. Pike, the gentleman referred to in the foreint extract, resides at Calais, in this State. vas formany years the Washington correspondent of The Buston Courier, and has been more lately set of The New-York Tribune. His keen and able letters have been a xtensively copied in all the journals of the country. He has an ample comsteacy, earned by his industry and ability as perchant. The pursuit of his profession with real and industry still left him sufficient lessure to sultivate latters, and he now stands before the country a creditable and honorable instance of a effmade and well-made man. The New-York Espress, which asserts that his letters are a sam of earning his living, is quite indifferent whiter it lies or is mistalen. Its chief editor, it lames Brooks, now in Congress, may well he apposed, from his own antecedents, to look with spatience on a man who has in an honorable syschieved his own fortune. This Congressional mikman, who has distinguished himself by his paking subserviency to the South managed his prate concerns very filly till be succeeded in mar-ring a Southern woman with her negroes. Since that time he has ridden in his carriage, and had the lessure and the disposition to use his paner to me lesure and the disposition to use his paper to use his own pistory. Mr. Pike is a Maine man, and we feel bound to see that our fellow-citezens are not abused unless they deserve it. Mr. Brooks is also a Maine man, and it is no wrong by a prompt exposure of the motives and the talsehoods of the paper he edits to show that his native State repudiates those who misrepresent her and belie ber sons. [Bangor Mercury.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune Sathern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sta

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

he Throng-The Caucuses-Rumors and Re-Ports.

Baltimore, Wedoesday, June 16, 1852-10 A.M.

The city is perfectly thronged, and the exitement is very great.

Three Caucuses are now in Session. The WEBSTER men seem the most noisy, and the outside pressure is very great in his favor. The Scorr men remain firm. FILLMORE's friends say WINSTER in preference to Scott, and Scott's friends say WERSTER in preference to FILLMORE. The South will stand firm by FILLMORE as long

as he has a chance. A general meeting of the friends of WEBSTER and FILMORE is now in session at Carroll Hall. A meeting of the "uncompromising" friends of WERSTER is also being held in the upper saloon of Carroll Hall. CHARLES TORREY, of Boston, egned the proceedings, followed by Matthew Hill Smith in an eloquent speech. He affirmed that DANIEL WEBSTER, was their first, last, and mly choice. They had yielded heretofore to the South, accepted and given their electoral votes to the Southern nominee, and now asked of the naion, as a matter of right, that they give them

SCOTT. A"Union" FILLMORE and WEBSTER meeting is

DAMEL WEBSTER. He was very severe on

Ameeting of Southern Delegates was held last night at Carroll Hall. Every Southern State was represented. JOHN G. CHAPMAN was called to the Chair. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the meeting adjourned till this morning, when they reassembled, and the Committee on Resolutions reported a series in favor of a Protective Tatiff, River and Harbor Improvements, and strongly affirming the finality of the Compromise-they were unanimously adopted, and on motion of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, the resolutions were Referred to the Committee on Resolutions of the

Pennsylvania resolved in caucus to go for Scott without wavering; to know no other candidate. BRINKHURST, IVth District, instructed for FILL-WORE, goes for Scott. Evans of Maine, called to the chair by SIMEON DRAPER, of New-York, tade an address urging barmony and conciliation. Amid considerable excitement and efforts of other members to call others to order, Jas. W. BRYAN, & N. Carolina, was appointed Secretary.

National Convention.

A Committee of one from each State was apposted to select permanent officers.

Mr. SEVIER, of La., protested against temporary explication of the Convention as premature be fite 12. The Delegates were not all present, and it was calculated to cause discord. The oragani-Mien was confirmed.

The Committee on Organization was then ap-Ponted, and consists of RUFUS CHOATE, of Massathactts, William Jessup, of Pennsylvania, and GRINGER, of New-York.

The Committee on Credentials was then ap-

The Convention adjourned to 1 o'clock to await eports of Committees.

The Kentucky Delegation have resolved to thide by the decision of the Convention on the Compromise and Platform. During the appointcent of the Committees by the Delegations, when SCOTT, WEBSTER and FILLMORE were named, Bere was tremendous cheering by the audience. Mr. SEVIER, of Louisenna, says in Cancus, that be friends of FILLMORE will throw one hundred ad forty-four votes on the first ballot.

Another Sketch.

At 10] o'clock, the members of the Convention the to assemble in the Hall preparatory to the the of opening, which is fixed at 12 o'clock. The Hall is beautifully decorated, much more

6 flan when the Democratic Convention met. The platform has been constructed in the center, and in covered with carpeting.

Immediately over the platform is a large trans-Parency, having on it the following words: "Liberty and Union-Now and for ever-One

In front of the Officers' stand is another, with

"The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the

The remainder of the Hall, on the north and outh ends, is appropriated to spectators, and at the present moment, full three thousand are with-

ratiemen who accompany them. The room is carpeted throughout, so as to prevent noise from walking about, and tan-bark has been spread on all the adjacent streets.

The city is full of strangers, more than double the number that were present at the Democratic gathering.

in Washington for the past few days, reached here yesterday afternoon and this morning. Last evening was spent by the different Delega tions is caucussing, and bets are freely made that

The members of the Convention who have been

Mr. WEBSTER will be the nomince. There never was seen greater enthusiasm among the Whigs. For President of the Convention, Hon. JAMES

A. PEARCE, of Maryland, and JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, are spoken of-the former a Fill-MORE and the latter a Scott man.

Not much will be done to-day beyond organiz-

Mass meetings will be held nightly in Monumentsquare. It is currently rumored that Gen. Scorr has prepared a letter to be read before the Convention.

fully indorsing the Compromises. The Delegates from the Southern States held a meeting this morning, and unanimously adopted a platform, which embraces the Compromise in all ts parts, as a finality.

The Delegates from Massachusetts subscribed to this platform, and it is believed the Convention will finally adopt it, although an animated struggle will first take place. Many of the Northern members have already expressed a decided opposition to it.

The following is the platform adopted by the Southern Delegates this morning.

First-Declaring that the General Government is a Government of limited powers, and denying its right to exercise powers not expressly granted in the Constitution.

The second and third clauses are in relation to the rights of States.

The fourth protests against the doctrine of intervention.

The fifth is in favor of an economical administration of the Government, and a tariff for revenue which will give encouragement to all branches of industry in every section of the country.

The sixth is in favor of the adoption of a system of river and harbor improvements by the General Government. The seventh and eighth indorse the finality of

the Compromise measures in all their ramifications.

These resolutions were heartily adopted by the meeting, and on their being sent to the Delegates from the Northern States who were in favor of the nomination of Daniel Webster, they replied that they met their warm and cordial approbation. This morning, another meeting was held at Car-

roll Hall, to which Delegates from all the States of the Union were invited. The attendance was very large, including many members from the Northern States, and the platform drawn up by the Southern Delegates, as given above, was submitted for the consideration of the meeting.

After the interchange of opinions and a due deliberation of the subject, the whole of the resolutions were adopted, with the further resolve to submit them for the action and confirmation of the National Convention, previous to its going into a ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

Several other platforms have been drawn up to send the Northern members, in which the Compromise is not mentioned, but it is believed that the above will be adopted by the Convention. The morning session of the Convention passed

off very harmoniously. Everything promises to pass off with the utmost harmony.

The Southern Platform. The following are the resolutions adopted by Southern Delegates and accepted by friends of WERSTER :

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention asand wongs of the United States, in Convention as-embled, firmly adhering to the great conservative prin-ciples by which they are controlled and governed, and how as ever relying upon the intelligence of the Ameri-can prople, with an aboling confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sestiments and determination for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party was effected:

First. The Government of the United States is of a

limited character, and it is confided to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not anted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved

granted of necessarily implies are expressly received to the Sustee respectively and to the people. Second. The State Governments should be held se-cure to their reserved rights, and the General Govern-ment susteined on its constitutional powers, and that the Union should be revered and watched over as the

pallactum of our liberties.

Third. That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the describes of the Father of his Country, as sup unced in his Farewell Asdress, or keeping ou as same unced in his Farewell Asdress, or keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign
countries, said of never quicting our own to stand upon
toreign ground; that our mission as a republic is not to
propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries
cur form of government, by artifice or force; but to
teach, by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and
the advantages of free institutions.

Fourth That, as the people make and control the Govern ment, they should obey its constitution, have and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the
respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign
towers.

Figh. Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an econ-

Figh. Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxation; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereavy so table encouragement may be allorded to American industry, squally to all classes, and to all parts of the country.

Sizis, The Constitution vests in Congress the power to the normal part in the country of the common defence, and for the protection and tacility of commence with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being, in every instance, pational and general in their character.

stional and general in their character.

Seventh. The Federal and State Governments are Second. The Federal and State Governments are parts one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and eight to be regarded slike with a cordial, havinual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, state and individual welfare.

Eight. That the series of measures known as the Compromise, including the Fagility Slave law, are re-

Eight. That the series of measures known as the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave law, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settle ment in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace, and so far as the Fugitive Stave law is concerned, we will maintain the same and insist on its strict enforcement unnit time and experience shall demonstrate the the necessity of further legislation against evasion or abuses, but not impairing its present eitheinery, and we deprecate all future agitation of the Slavery question as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts at the renewal or continuance of such agitation in Congress or out of it, continuance of such agistion in Congress or out of it, whenever, wherever or however the attempt may be made, and will maintain this system of measures as a policy essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

Temporary Organization. Special Disputes to The N. F. Tribune. BALTIMORE, June 16, 12 o'clock 40 min., P. M.

On motion of SIMKON DRAPER, of N. Y. City, Gko, Eyans was made temporary Chairman, the South opposing on the ground that the time had

Regular Report of the Proceedings of the Convention. FIRST DAY-MORNING SESSION.

BALTIMORS, Wednesday, June 16, 1852.

At about fifteen minutes to 12 o'clock, GEORGE C. MORGAN arose for the purpose of calling the Convention to order, and just at the same mement, Simeon DRAPER arose and said the time had arrived for organization, and proposed the name of George Evans as temporary Chairman. He put the question, and declared it carried, although the response was by no means unanimous. Many voices cried, "Take the Chair," "Take the

Mr. Evans accordingly took the Chair, and delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to return my grateful and respectful acknowledgement to this Convention for the bonor which i have just received at your hand, in being called to preside for a brief space over your proceedings. I am little experienced in the business of the called to preside for a brief space over your proceedings. I am little experienced in the business of the Chair, and shall have great occasion to rely upon your forbearance and indulgence. Allow me to express the hope that the spirit of order and decorum, harmony, conclisation and union may prevail, [applause and cries of "good, good.] so that when we shall have completed our lebors and adjourned we shall present an anbroken front and rear, a signal standard around which sil Whigs can raily with a hope of success in the hending contest. [Applause.] In returning my thanks pending contest [Applause.] In returning my thanks I accept the station. Gentlemen, the first business to be performed is the sppointment of provisional or tempo rary Secretary.

Mr. Urron, of Louisiana, was then appointed Secretary, and James W. BRYAN, of North Carolina, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. BROBHEAD, of Missouri, offered a resolution that a committee of one from each Delegation be appointed to present permanent officers of this Convention,-which was amended, on the motion of Mr. Combs, by adding, "and that each Delegation select the member to be appointed."

Before the question was taken, Mr. SEVIER, of La., said: I desire to enter my protest against all the action waich has taken place in this Hall. The hour for the meeting of this Convention was designated by the Whig Representatives in Congress, whose duty it was made to fix the hour and place, but that hour has not yet arrived. [Applause.] I came here as a Representative from Louisiana, before the hour of 12, as fixed by the time of the Observatory of the City of Washington, and I find this meeting forestalled in its organization, when only a portion of the Whig Delegations from the different States are present in this Hall. (Applanse.) I believe I am the only Representative of Louisiana present, and several other Delegations from Southern States are not represented; therefore, I beg the Whigs of the different States to desist from any further action at present if they desire unity and harmony and the success of the Whig party in this National Convention .-The hour of 12 has not, I repeat, yet arrived. By the time it shall have arrived, by the true time, as regulated by the Observatory at Washington, the Delegates will all be in their seats, and then we can select a temporary Chairman and other officers by the entire voice of all the Delegates. I implore gentlemen not to pursue this course, for the throwing of the fire brand of discord will result in the destruction and defeat of the Whig party bayond the hope of redemption (applause. I repeat, I hope no further action will take place until the hour of 12 shall have arrived, for the reasons stated. As to the selection of the present Chairman I have no objection. I honor him, for he is as true a Whig as can be found; but I ask for the unity of our action that you will not throw the firebrand of discord in our midst, which will result in the total destruction of the high and patriotic objects which we have in view.

(A Voice .- " How many are not represented ?" All the Louisiana Delegation will be here when the hour of 12 arrives.

Notwithstanding this appeal of Mr. Sevier, the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to report permanent officers, was then agreed to.

A Delegate moved that each State be called in order and that the Chairman of each Delegation should name the Committee-man of that State. This was acceded to by the mover, and the States were called, when the following persons were designated to compose the Committee to report permanent officers for the Convention : Maine. W. P. Fessenden.
New-Hampshire. lehabod Goodwin,
Vermont. Harry Bradley.

1	resident process and a second process of the
ı	Massachusetts
ı	was received with great
1	applause and cheers.
I	Rhode Island R. H. Ives.
1	Connecticut D. P. Tyler.
1	Connecticut
1	Nete York Amos P. Granger.
١	New Jersey W. L. Dayton.
1	Pennsylvania
ł	Inlaware
1	Maryland William B. Ciark.
ı	Virginia John Janney.
ı	North Carolina H. W. Müler.
1	South Carotina
1	Georgia
ł	College de l'antique
ı	Alabama
ł	Mississippi P. B. Stack.
Į	LouisianaJoseph Barnard.
ł	OhioCharles Anderson.
I	KentuckyJoshua F. Bell.
ı	Tennessee John Netherland.
I	Indiana,
1	Ithinnis E. B. Washburn.
۱	Ittinitis D. Washout D.
١	Missouri
I	Arkansas Tnomas S. James.
ı	Michigan David Smart.
١	Floring E. C. Cabell. [Applause.]
۱	Texas James Rielly.
1	lowa

.R. L. Collins. .Jesse O. Goodwin. Senater Jas. C. Jones, of Tenn., then moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each State, to be appointed in the same manner as the one just appointed, for the purpose of receiving and examining the credentials of Delegates, and who should report to the Convention at the next meeting of the same. In answer to a question, Gov. Jones said, we have the right to know who are Delegates and who are not. We have our responsibilities. I am unwilling that my responsability shall be shared in by those who have no authority for participating in the proceedings of the Convention. The motion was agreed to. The States were again called, and the respective delegations named the following persons to compose the Committee on Credentials :

Maine	Wm. H. Mills.
Nove-Hampshire	Geo. W Nesmith.
Vermont	Isnac T. Wright.
Massachusetts	. Lewis Child,
Bhode Island	George D. Cross.
Connecticut	Geo. M. Ives.
New-York	John L. Talcott.
New-Jersey	. Peter Bredenburgh.
Pransylvania	John P. Kickle,
Delaware	. Caleb S. Layton.
Maryland	. Geo. C. Morgan.
Firginia	. Samuel Watts.
North Carolina	. Daniel B. Baker.
South Corolina	
Georgia	
Alabama	Benjamin Gardner.
Musistippi	
Louisiana	Joel B. Sevier.
Ohio	Hon, G. Way.
Kentucky	Nintan Gray.
Tenencesce	
Indiana	R N Hudson.
Illinois	R S Etwards
Missouri	James O. Broadhead.
Arkansas,	William H. Gaines.
Michigan	H. R. Williams.
Fiorida	James F Baker
Texas	S. S. Nichols
Inca	Geo. M. Nightengale.
Wisconsin	W W Brown
California	
Congression Property of	

After Pennsylvania was called, Hon, E. C. CARRLE, of Florida, moved that the Committee to name and report permanent officers for the Convention, have leave to retire and proceed to their duties during the sitting of the Convention, which motion was agreed to, and the Committee left the

When the selection of a Committee on Credentials was completed, Hon. Mr. VINTON, of Ohio, suggested the propriety of a recess.

Mr. TALCOTT, of New-York, said that many Delegates had left their credentials at the hotels, and could not now present them to the Committee. He therefore suggested that each delegation would send the credeptials of its members to the Committee by the member of the Committee selected from the delegation itself.

After some conversation, this was acceded to The Committee on Credentials were requested to remain in the Hall, to fix upon time and place for meeting. Mr. TALCOTT then moved that the Convention take a recess till 7 o'clock. Voices, " 4, 5, 6, 7; too late." TALCOTT-" Well, I'll say 6; that's a compromise." [Laughter.] The Chair put the question on adjournment at half-

storm of Noes.

FIRST DAY-EVENING SESSION. Before the hour of six o'clock .- CHARLES GIL-PIN, on behalf of the Wh gs of the City and County

of Philadelphia, presented to the Kentucky Delegation a large and splendid medallion likeness of HENRY CLAY, set in a richly bronzed frame. It was received by Mr. LESLIE COMES, to whom had been assigned the duty. The ceremony closed with a tune from the band of music in attendance. At five minutes to six o'clock the Convention was called to order.

Mr. WATTS, (Va.) said the Committee on Credentials had made some progress in their delibera-

tions, but were not yet ready to report.

Mr. WAY, (Ohio) said the Convention had better adjourn all further action till that Committee had made a report. He moved that the Convention adjourn till to-morrow. Mr. WATTS .- I will say there is no knowing

when the Committee will get through; perhaps not for two days. To-morrow, we will report upon all cases where there is no contest. Mr. War said it was impossible to know who were entitled to rote till it was known who were

the motion to adjourn. Mr. WELCH (Ohio) asked the gentleman to withdraw the motion to enable him to offer a reselution. [Cries of "read, read," "what is it," "order," "sit down," &c.] The resolution was

members of the Convention; therefore he pressed

read, as follows: Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the rules for the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Congress, so far as applicable, he adopted for the government of this Convention, and on the demand of a Delegation of a State, the vote he taken by States—the Delegates from each State shall cast the vote as each Delegates. gation may determine, ascording to the number such State may be entitled to in the Electoral College, or

vote for President.

D. D. RICHARDSON, (of La.,) said that all great undertakings, having for their object the prosperi ty of the people, should be recommended to the favor of Heaven; therefore, in the name of the Louisiana Delegation, he moved that the Convention be opened with prayer. [Cries of "Question

on resolution."]
GEORGE C. MORGAN, (of Md.)—I object, Mr. President, at this time, to the consideration of that resolution. The Committee on Credentials have been during the recess of the Convention, actively engaged in the considertion of the duty assigned them. Until the labors of that Committee are closed we are here unable to decide who are entitled to vote. [Loud applause.] I therefore move the resolution be laid on the table. The motion was carried by a decisive vote.

Mr. TYLER, (Conn.)-I am not authorized to speak for the Committee on Permanent Officers, but presume they will be ready to report in a few moments; when they report, and the Convention is permanently organized, then I am for having prayer.

The Chair stated that a reverend gentleman had been in attendance at the Convention all day, for the purpose of offering prayer. He was now

present. Mr. WAY renewed his motion to adjourn.

Mr. CABELL (Florida) said the Committee appointed to report permanent officers, have unanimously agreed upon a report, and I hope the Convention will now receive it, and act upon it.

SENATOR JONES (Tenn.)-I understand that the Committee on Permanent Officers are ready to report. That is all very well, but whether I shall vote for the adoption of that report when made is another question. That report is not obligatory on me or any member of this Convention. I think we should, before deciding who are to be the permanent efficers, decide upon the credentials of the Delegates who are to vote for the report and who against it. How can the Convention vote for officers without determining first who are members of this Convention? Shall persons who are not en titled to seats here be allowed to vote for the permanent officers of this Convention? and are those who are entitled to seats to be excluded? Before proceeding further, you must decide who are entitled to vote. You must decide who are and who are not entitled to seats in this Convention. I am willing to receive the report and then lay it on the table. If the Committee by not prepared then to report, I would move that we adjourn till

to-morrow at 11 o'clock. [Cries of "No!" "No."]
Mr. CASELL—I merely wish to say that it is the universal custom in the House of Representatives and other legislative bodies, that those who have the prima facie evidence of being members shall vote in the organization of the House. [Great applause, and cries of "That's it."] The Committee on Officers have unanimously agreed upon the report, and I hope it will be as unanimously received and adopted by the Convention. [Great applause.] - [The Committee, headed by JOHN M. CLAYTON, here entered the Hall]-the only great difficulty is in the contested seats of the New-York Delegation, and I am willing that those who hold the certificates of election shall

Mr. Jones-If the gentleman can tell who of the Delegates here held the prima facie evidence of election, all I can say is, he can do more than I can. I am as ready to vote for the nominations of the Committee as any one, but I desire to know who it is that holds this prima facie evidence.

Mr. Cabell-We all know who they are. Mr. Jones-Then you know more than I do.

Mr. CABELL-Who elected the temporary Chairman of this meeting ! [Loud applause.] Mr. Jones-But I want to know who are to vote for this report, naming permanent officers of

this Convention ! Mr. Casell.-Those who voted for the tempo-

rary Chairman this morning. Mr. BOTTS, of Va .- Mr. PRESIDENT, we have adopted the rules of the House of Representatives. [Cries of "No, No "-" we have not done

any such thing "-and great laughter.] Mr. Borrs-Well, if we have not I must say we ought to. I rise to make a suggestion. If we come together as a deliberative body, not as Whigs and Democrats, to claim a triumph, we should proceed to business without applause on one side or the other-it is not a part of the parliamentary rule to clap up or down, but we assemble to unite our counsels as men ought, and to present to the country the candidate most likely to be acceptable to the Whigs, with a view of de feating the candidate of the Democratic party. We all have our preferences, but in the name of God, cannot that preference be expressed moderately, deliberately and harmoniously, without excessive applause on one side or the other [applause.] I hope the suggestion is sufficient, and that by the adoption of these rules for our organization, and thus put an end to tumultuous pro-

Mr. MILLER, of Missouri, said gentlemen had taken the position that the Convention was not ready to receive the report of the Committee on Organization until the Committee on Credentials had made a report. He asked whether the report of the Committee on Credentials would be more definite than the Committee on Organization. And when that Committee do report, who are to act upon it? Who elected the Committee on Organization ? The very men who are to act upon that Committee, and who we now propose shall act upon this. He expressed the hope that the motion to adjourn would not prevail, and that the Committee would act upon the report. The great | fore there is no occasion for any gentleman to put

past 12 till 6, and declared it adjourned, amid a | object would then be accomplished, not only speedily but satisfactorily.

Mr. ASHMAN-I understand the Committee

Organization are now ready to report. Mr. CLAYTON-And the Chairman begs leave to

Mr. ASHMAN resumed-I have not had much experience in legislative bodies, but I never before heard such an objection as that urged by the gentleman from Tenesee-Mr. Jones.

A voice, nobody else-Mr. ASHMANN, I trust we will now proceed. I see that the venerable Chairman is now ready to report. I trust we will now act upon it, adjourn and to-morrow proceed to the business of the Convegtion.

Mr. JOHN M. CLAYTON said we were authorized by the Convention, who appointed a Committee of one from each State, to nominate officers for the consideration of this body. It was assumed by the Convention that we had the right to make the recommendation. We have acted in obedience to what we understood to be the order, and have discharged the duty incumbent upon us. We have met and deliberated. We differed in opinion, but we differed like men engaged in a common cause. There was no bitterness of feeling; a fair vote was taken; certain gentlemen were nominsted by the majority of the Committee, and then, as usual in such cases, the recommendation was agreed to as unanimous. I do not consider the mere question as to who is to be the presiding officer of this Convention as of as much importance as others do. We have agreed upon a high-minded and honorable gentleman differing with me, perhaps, as to who shall be the nominee of the Whig party : yet, I have unlimited confidence in him as a presiding officer. There is weight in the suggestion of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr-Jones) that is to say, the question of organization should come up after the credentials shall have been examined, but this is no reason why the Report on organization should not now be made. Gentlemen may move to lay it on the table, and there it should lie until it is ascertained who are the members of the Convention; after that it can be taken up, and we can proceed to action. At all events, I shall now proceed to discharge the duties incumbent upon me, and make the Report. by the unanimous order of the Committee. The Report was then read, as follows:

The second secon	JOHN G CHAPMAN,
	Nathan D. Appleton.
	George W Nesmith.
Vermont	
Massachusetts	
	Robert B. Cranston.
Range Island	Samuel D. Hubbard.
New-York	Edward P. Cardes
New-Jersey	James Stewart.
Pennsylvania	John Stronm.
Delaware	Caled S. Layton.
Maryland	Trancis P Paeipe,
Virginia	America H Shanhard
South Carolina	Augustine H. Shepherd.
Georgia	Section General and
Alabama	Thomas I Troop
Mississippl	Lough D. Cobb
Mississippt	t C Van Winkle
Louisiana	J. C. van svidkie.
Ohia	Labor Williams
Kentucky	John S. Williams.
Tennessee	W. H. Sheed.
Indiana	Danisanto & Wilmands
Itimots	Benjamin S. Edwards.
Missouri	John G Miller.
Arkansas	wm ii Gainea.
Michigan,	Jas. M. Hammadar
Florus	Joseph M. Hernandez.
Texas	W. M. Murray.
lotca	Archibald McKinney.
Wisconsin	Jonathan E. Arnold.
Catifornia	Richard W. Heath.

Mr. John Sherman, (Ohio)-I moved to lay that report on the table. I desire to preface the motion by a few remarks. It must be obvious to the Convention that we cannot act upon that report now. Virginia is represented here by a number of delegates far exceeding the number of votes which that State is entitled to cast for President. Louisiana, Kentucky and other States are represented here in the same manner by delogates far exceeding the number of votes to which those States are properly entitled to. Ohio is represented here by 23 delegates, the same number to which she is entitled to vote for President. 1 appeal to the honor and justice of gentlemen representing in such large numbers these States whether we can vote upon this report until we adopt some rule determining how and to what number the votes of States shall be cast. Virginia has forty-five Delegates here; Louisiana, Kentucky and other States are represented by large numbers of Delegates. I want to know who are to cast the votes of those States? and what number of votes they shall cast? I therefore appeal to gentlemen from these States to lay this report on the table until some rule shall be adopted concerning this question. I regret that the resolution of the

gentleman from Virginia was not adopted. A Delegate raised a point of order that the gen tleman could not make a motion to lay on the table and debate it.

The CHAIR decided it was in order, no rules having been adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Ashmun-One question if you please. Is i or not intended to make a contest on this question

of organization? Mr. SHERMAN-Not at all.

Mr. ASHMUN-Then let us go on and adopt it. Mr. SHERMAN-I want to know who of the Del-

egates are entitled to vote ? J. H. THOMAS, (Md.)-I rise to a point of or der. If we have no rules, the Chair has no right to recognize the gentlemen to the exclusion of any one clse. It is the rule of common sense and decency that when a gentleman moves to table a proposition he ought to take his seat-(much con-

usion, and cries of "order, order.)" I stick to my point of order. Mr. Sherman-Stick to your seat.

The Chair-The gentleman from Ohio has the floor and no one else is entitled ' speak. [Ap-

Mr. TROMAS-I appeal from the decision of the Chair on the ground of common sense. I appeal to the common sense of all mankind and of this Convention.

He proceeded further, but was interrupted by co-minkled hisses and applause. The CHAIR-I would like to submit the ques-

tion to the Convention, but as no rules have been adopted, it knows of no rule on appeals. Mr. SHEEMAN then concluded his remarks amid

much confusion. Mr. VAN TRUMP (Ohio) said he was surprised at the question put by the gentleman from Mus-

sachusetts (Mr. Ashmus.) He would like to ask that gentleman whether he intended to follow up the adoption of this report by any other important movement. Mr. ASHMUN-Ask the question.

Mr. VAN TRUMP-I do ask it.

Mr. Ashmus-Then I rejoice to have an oppor-

tunity of addressing the Convention, which I should not have had otherwise. I come here for no other purpose than to promote the great good of the great Whig party of this Union (Applause.) I am here for no factious purposes in selecting a President or temporary Chairman of this Convention. I come here to sustain what I believe to be the behests of the great National Union party of the country. I have nothing to conceal, and there-

a question to meto draw me out,-I know of no perliamentary rule which restricts me from answering it at length,-I know, I shall call the gentleman

my friend, although I don't know his name. Mr. Vas Trump-I am a "trump" Whig. Mr. ASHMUN-And now, when a Committee composed of one Delegate from each State, recommend by a manimous vete officers for this

Convention, what is proposed ! To falter about organization, and sleep and caucus on it.

Mr. Van Trumr—Let me say a word—

Mr. Borrs-Will my friend let me say a word? MR. ASHMUN-If you take the vote, I will. VOICES-"Go it. Massachusetts," followed by

long-continued applause.

Mr. Ashmus-I desire to say new, when the question was raised about temporary organization, I thought it was wrong, although there was some error about the House of Assembly, owing to the difference in the time of watchs. I do not believe, that among the Wh gs, there was anybody capable of attempting a trick, and Mr. CHAIRNAN, when I saw you placed there, knowing there is no more honorable man in this Union, I was sorry to hear a protest entered by a gentleman.

from Florida; and now I regret, when the Committee have unanimously made a nomination, there is a seeming opposition-I hope not a real one-to it. I am in no combination or confederacy. I have been concerned in no secret caucus to present a proposition here. I hope, in the feeling of conciliation and fervor which characterizes us, we shall receive the report and accept and respond to the nominations, and then adjourn until to morrow morning, when, with a new sunlight, we may proceed to the transaction of the business before us.

Mr. Van TRUMP wished to say that Ohio did not intend to make any contest. [A Voice-There are no better Whige than

those of Ohio.] Mr. ASHMAN-50 I believe. Mr. Borrs-If there be any opposition to the

organization of this Convention, then I do a't know of it; there was much weight in the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. SHERMAN, whom I don't know personally. Virginia is represented here by forty-five Delegates, yet I am satisfied that no gentle man of that Delegation desires that Virginia shall vote more than the fifteen votes to which the State is entitled in the electoral college. I therefore move that the rules of the House of Representatives, so far as practicable, be adopted for the government of this Convention. Mr. Sherman said he would withdraw his motion to lay the report on the table if that resolution should be adopted. The Chair decided that the resolution could not be received until the report was disposed of. JOHN M. CLAYTON asked, who is to vote on the adoption of that report, and how is the votr to be taken? Voices-" Vote by States," "adopt it by acclamation." Mr. Ca-BELL, I move this Convention now proceed to vote on that subject in the same manner as it did on the choice of temporary Chairman, [applause] and cries of agreed, amid much confusion.

Mr. SPEAR of North Carolina, hoped the Convention would vote by States. He represented, in part, one of the Southern States. North Caroline had many delegates here, but she does not ask for forty votes, when she is only entitled to 10. (Great confusion and loud talking all over the hall.)

The CHAIR then put the question, whether the vote on the adoption of the report should be by States or not, and (the responses being nearly equal), said he could not decide. He then requested the ayes to stand, and they were counted by the Secretary.

The CHAIR aunninoced that there were 380 votes in the affirmative. [Laughter and long continued applause.] There being a majority in favor of voting by

States, the Secretary commenced to call when Messis. Sherman, Way and others withdrew all objections to taking the vote directly by the Convention, on the report, which was then unanimously adopted. [Loud applause.] The CHAIR requested Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON

and Hon. S. F. VINTON, of Ohio, to conduct the President to the Chair. Those gentlemen performed the duty assigned them, and Hon. J. G. CHAPRAN, upon taking the Chair, was greeted with loud applause and cheers. He addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION: I tender you my most protound acknowledgements for the honor which you have conferred upon me, in call-ling me to preside over the deliberations of this most dignified, august, and patriotic assembly. Gentlemen, we meet here as Waigs; we meet here

dignified, august, and patriotic assembly.

Gentlemen, we meet here as Whigs; we meet here as brothers. (Applause.) We meet here with one common object, with but one purpose to achieve—and I could but wish, gentlemen, you had conferred on some other member of this Assembly, the duties and responsibilities of previding over the deliberations of this body.

I feel, gentlemen, that those duties would have been more ably and efficiently discharged by the distinguished gentlemen who has been the temporary Chairman—a gentlemen whom I have, for many years recognized as being among the most disdinguished patrius of this nation. A gentleman whom I am proad to call my personal friend and my political brother. (Applause, fientlemen, if cell that I have but some little parliamentary experience, and that I tring to the discharge of the duties of the position but few of the qualifications which a presiding officer of such an assembly as the should pressess.

However, gentlemen, I have the disposition to discharge my duty with a single eye to be protect the honor, interests and happiness of this people, living onder a Constitution of which we proudly boset, adopted by those men who periled their fives and shed their blood to establish the happy G.w.-ernment under which we live. I bring this disposition to the Ceatr, and I mean to discharge my duty without lear or favor.

Gentlemen, we must meet here as brothers. I know

Gentlemen, we must meet here as brothers. I know no sectional feeling. I know no South or North, East or West. [Applance.] I know but the Country, its intercase and happiness, as identified with the great Welgparty of the Country. I believe that in the maintenance of Weig principles depends the honor and happiness of the peeple at home and our Independence and elevated character abroad and throughout the world. We must here as brothers, from the North, East, South and West. Let kindness, harmony and peace characterize our proceedings, as they should the great Whig party,—the great conservative party of the country. I do pray and I lavoke you as the conservative party of the country. I do pray and I lavoke you as the conservative party of the country to meet and unite here in our deliberations, entertaining the same feelings as I do, those feelings of harmony and kindness which I think have heretofore characterized he action of the Whig party. I lavoke you, genuescen, to look to the great interests involved in the election, and connected with the auccess of the canditate whom you may present for the suffrages of the Whig party of the Union. I havoke you to meet here in that spirit and discharge our duties as become Whigs and brothers, having but one common purpose to subserve.

Gentlemen, we may differ as to men, but we do not differ as to principles. Our purposes to carry out the principles of the Whig party, those principles waich when administered under Whig rule have so materially contributed to place this country in the proud position which it now holds among the nations of the earth. We have no personal preferences to subserve. I myself know no man or men in the discharge of duty. I have fear or favor.

Gentlemen, we must meet here as brothers. I know

have no personal preferences to subserve. I myself know no man or men in the discharge of duty. I look simply and solely to the welfare of the country and the prosperity and happiness of the people, who live under the happy form of government which has been or faised for us by men weo were at least as wise and patriotic as

for us by men weo were at least as wise and patrione as we are.

Sir, with the Union and the Constitution, and with the policy of the whole Whir party, I have no doubt about the success of the nominee whom we may present to the party throughout the Union. [Applause] If we agree, as we should, and come together in a spirit of harmony, determined to sustain those principles, I have no doubt but that our candidate will be elected, almost by arclamation. [Applause.] If we have any sectional feelings, let us bury them and, like patriots, look to the interests of the entire country, from the St Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

cific.

Gentlemen, I again beg leave to tender iny acknowledgements for the distinguished h mor which you have conferred upon me, and I sak you to maintain a spirit of kindness and forbearance, that our deliberations may lead to a successful termination: and I undertake the country will prosper hereafter under to say that the country will prosper herea Whig Administration. [Applause]

The Vice-Presidents then took their seats upon the platform. The President suggested that there was a minister of the gospel present, and that he be invited to ask the blessing of God upon the Convention. Rev. Thomas H. Stockton then de-

livered an appropriate prayer, in which he affec-

a the walls, and others are pouring in. The galleries are nearly filled with ladies, and